

FIG. 1A





FIG. 4

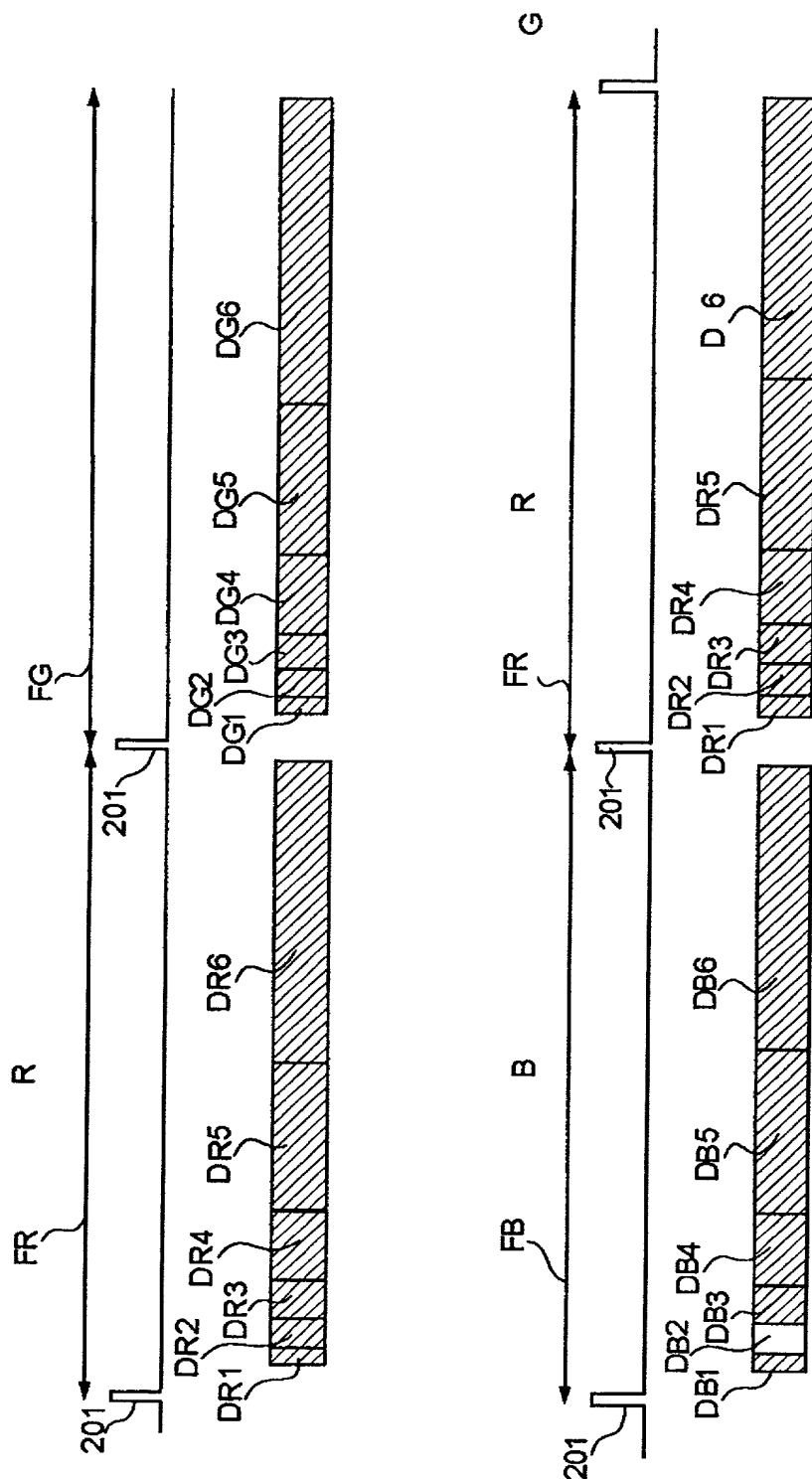


FIG. 5

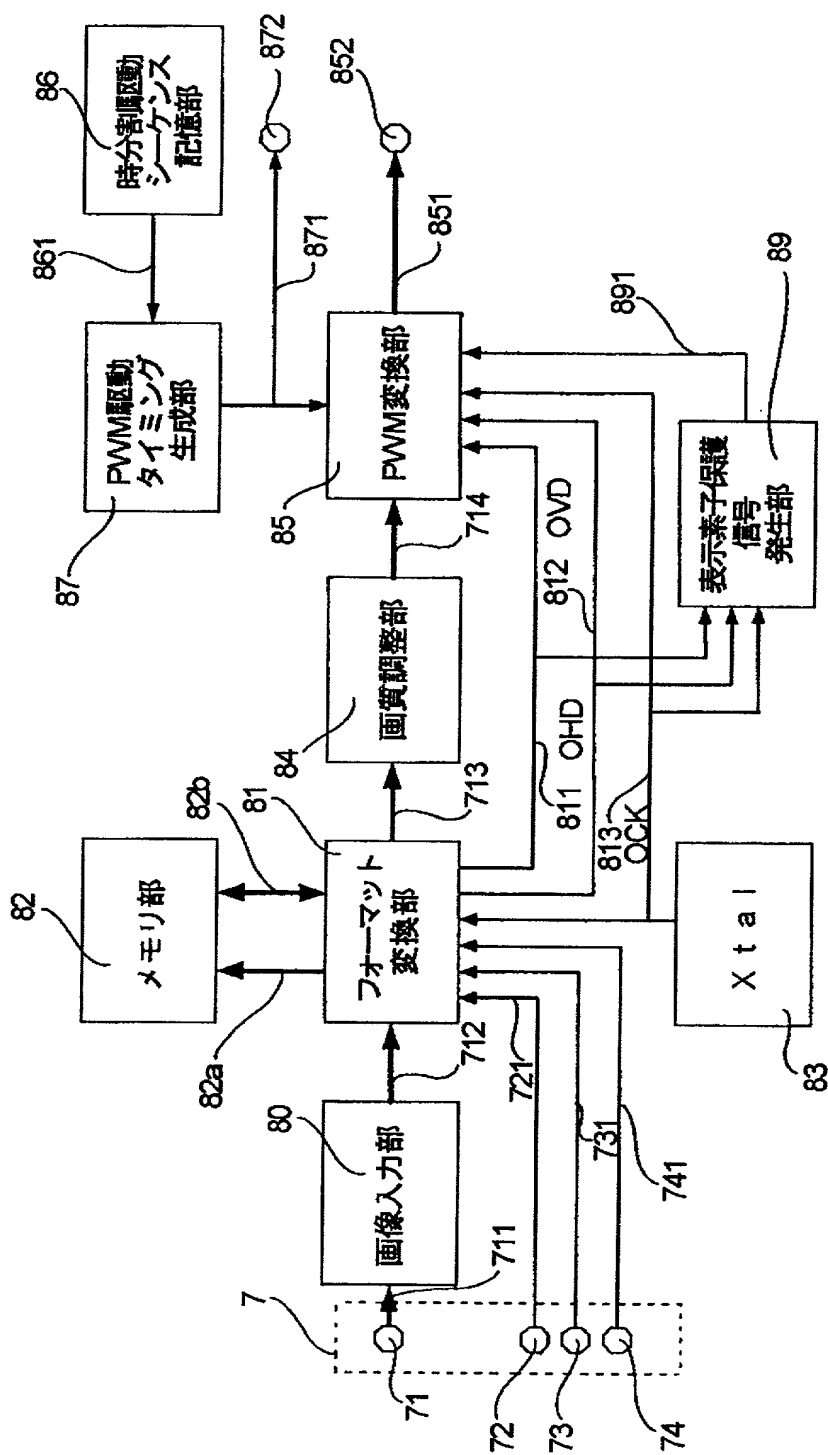


FIG. 6

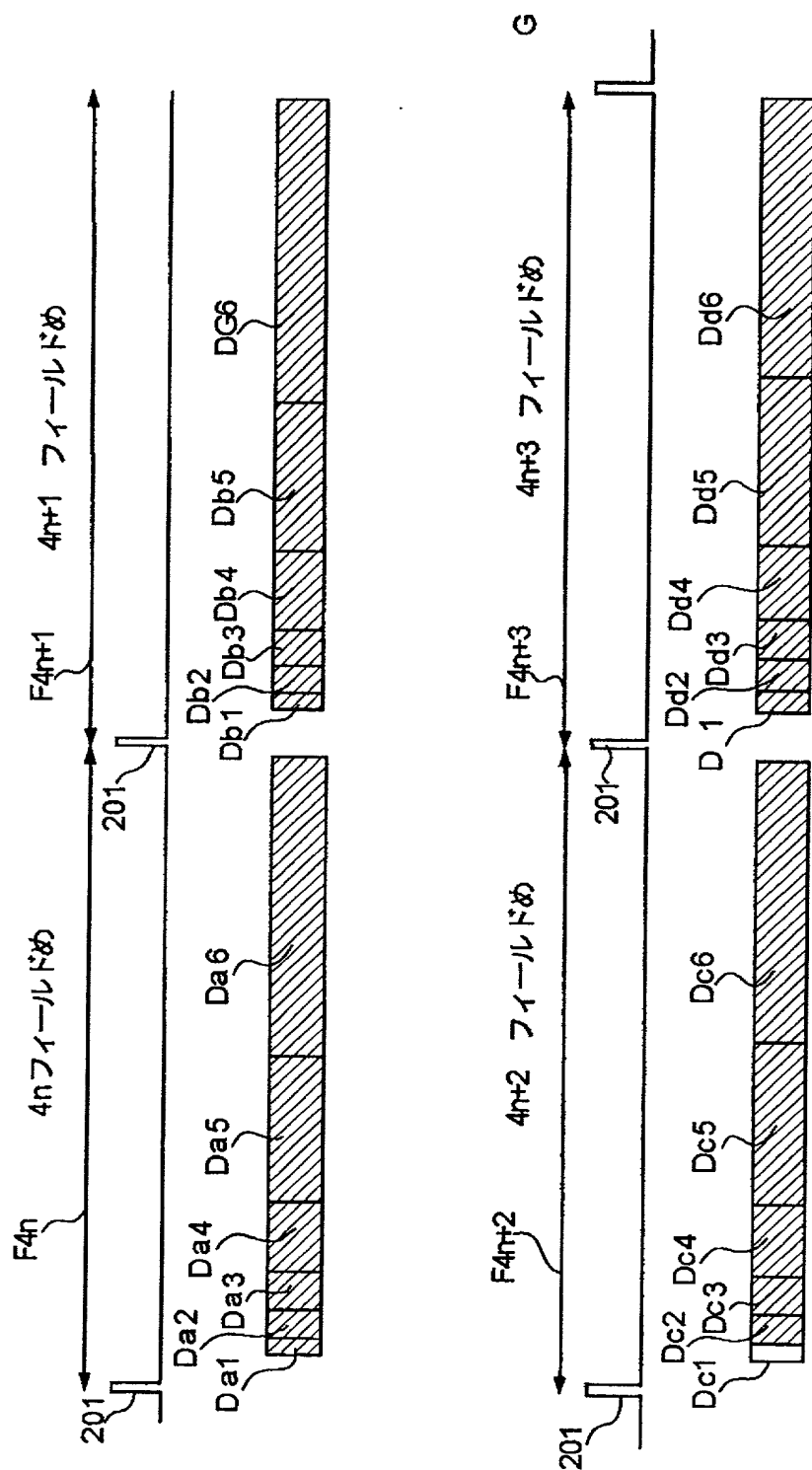


FIG. 7A

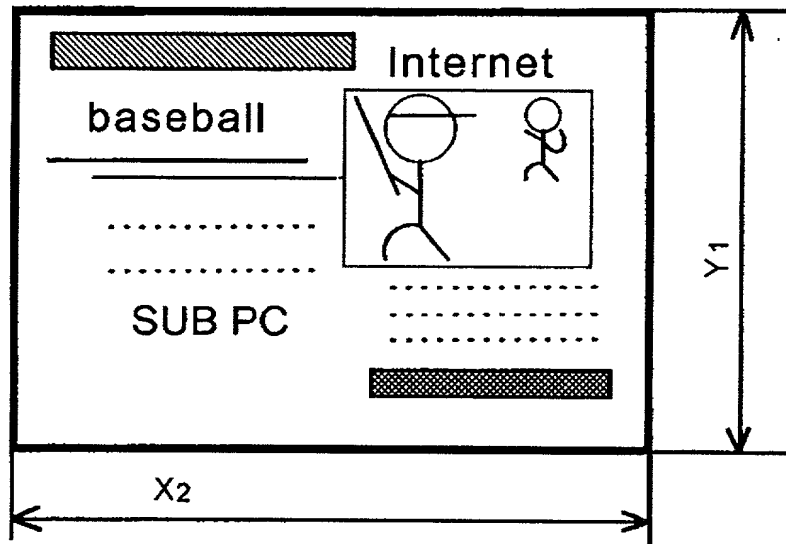


FIG. 7B

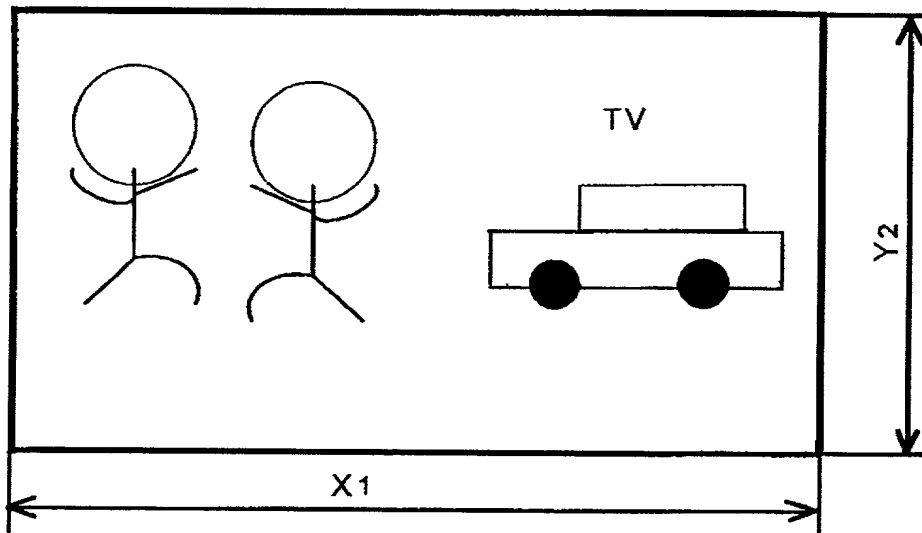


FIG. 8

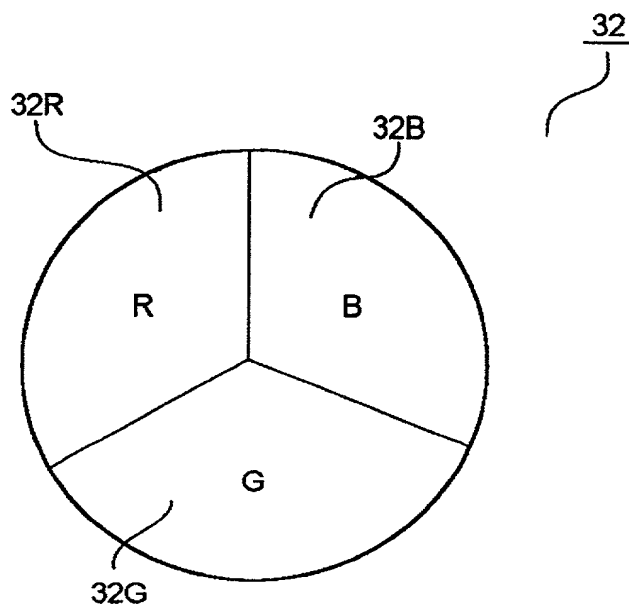


FIG. 8



FIG. 9

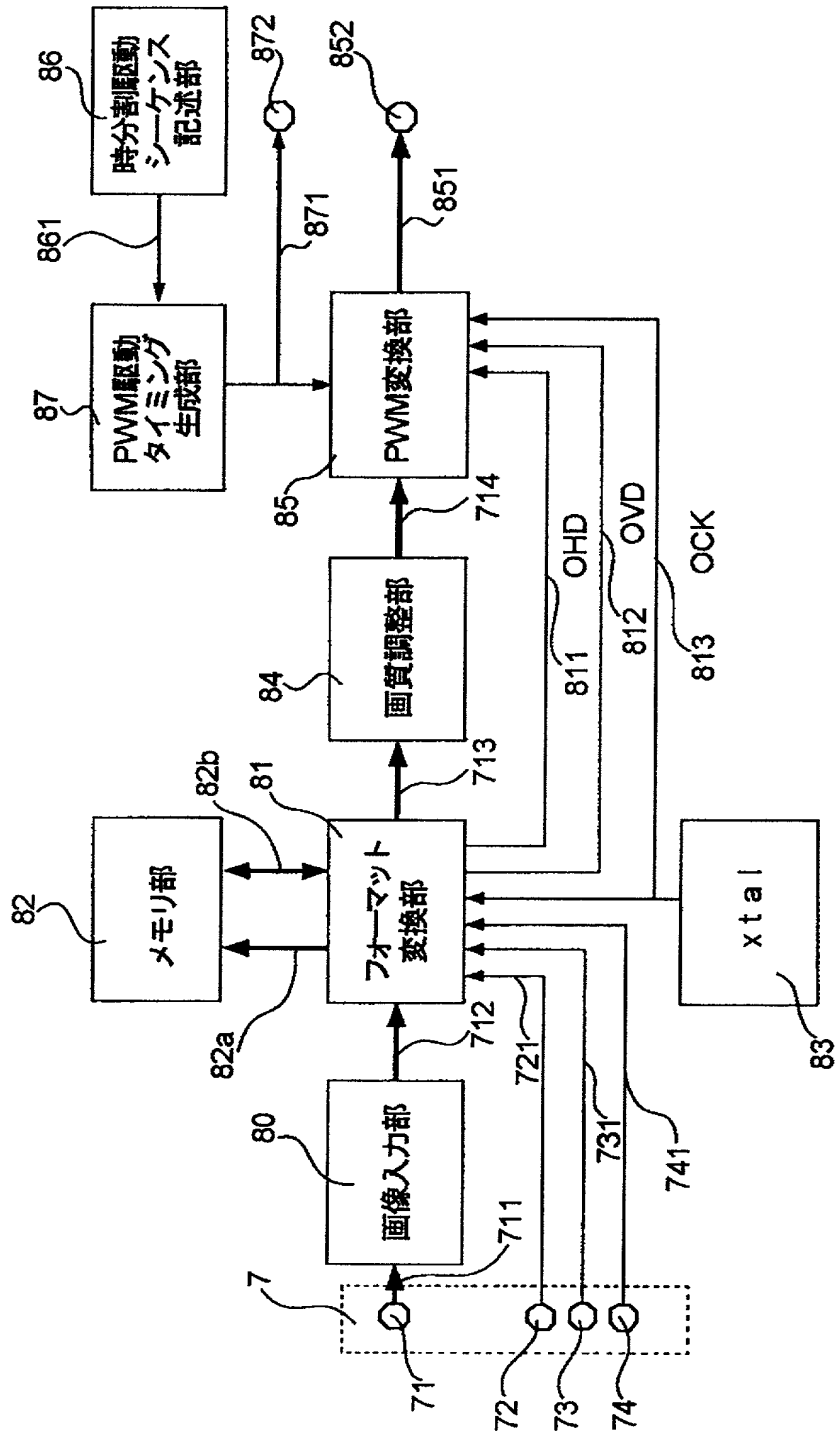


FIG. 10

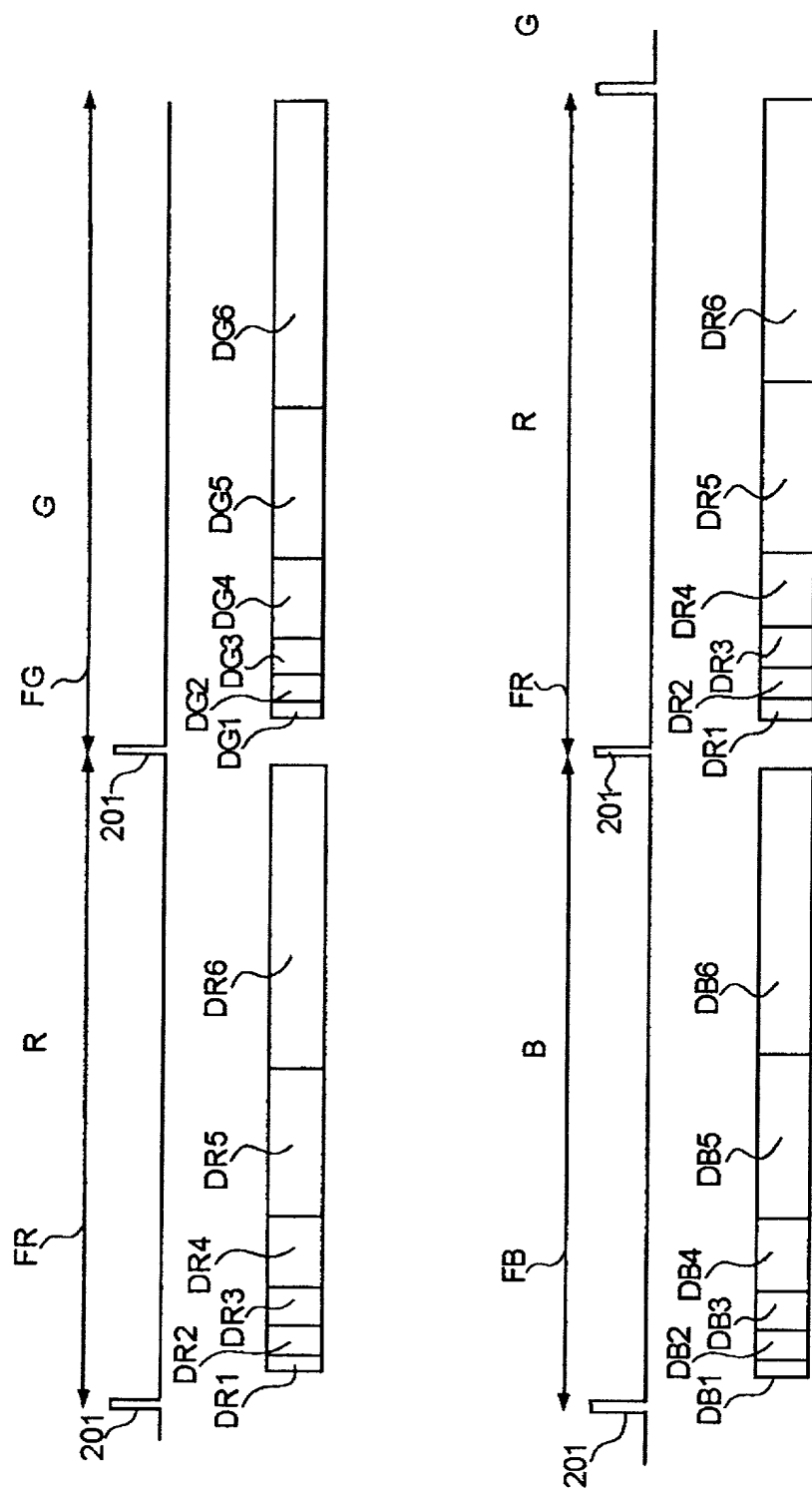


FIG. 11

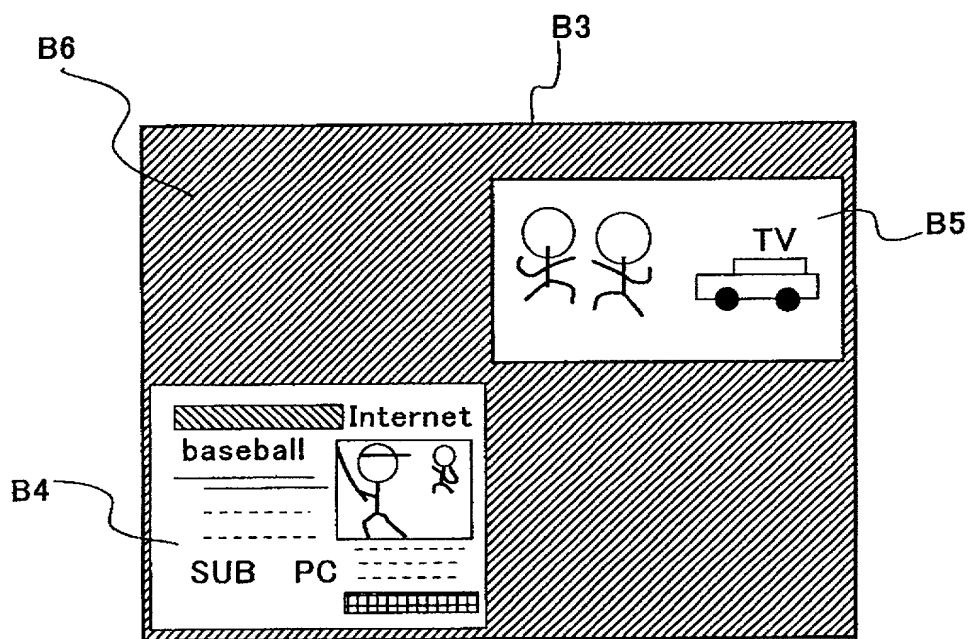




FIG. 13A

入力値	出力値
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
.	.
.	.
.	.
58	58
59	59
60	60
61	60
62	60
63	60

FIG. 13B

入力値	出力値
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
.	.
.	.
.	.
58	58
59	59
60	60
61	61
62	62
63	62

FIG. 14

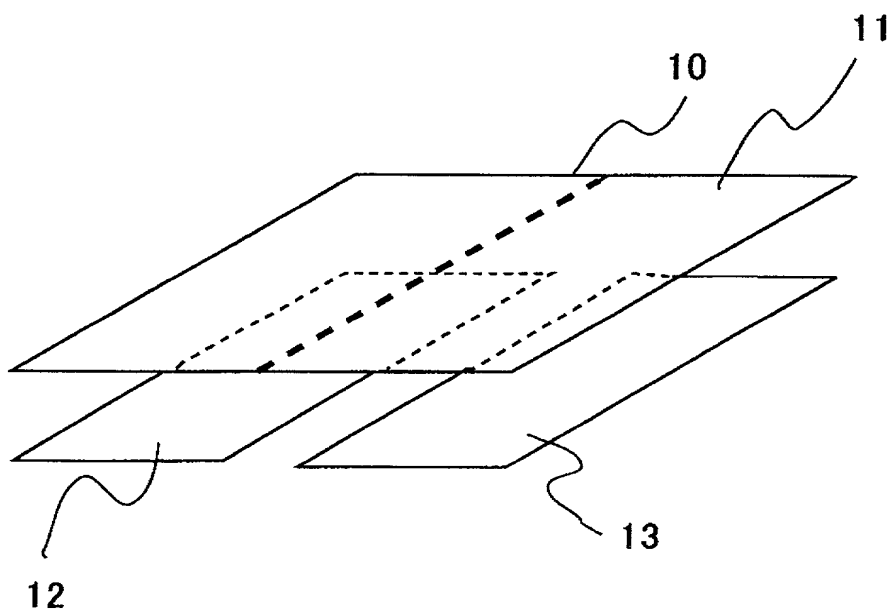


FIG. 15A

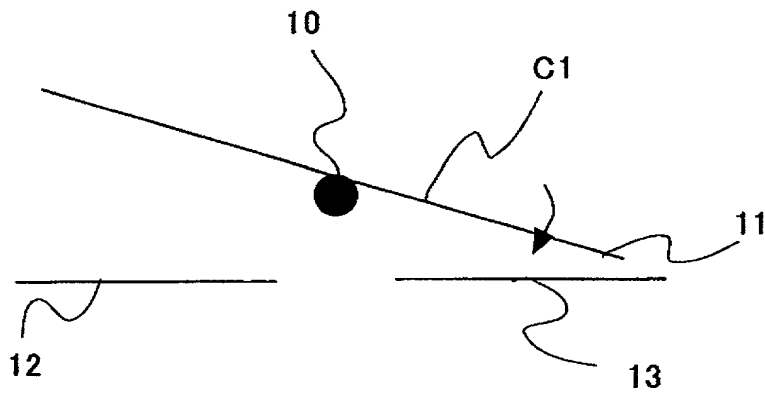


FIG. 15B

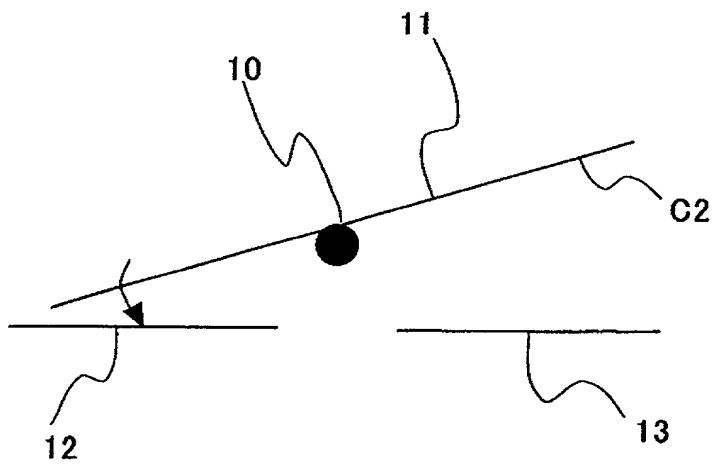


FIG. 16A

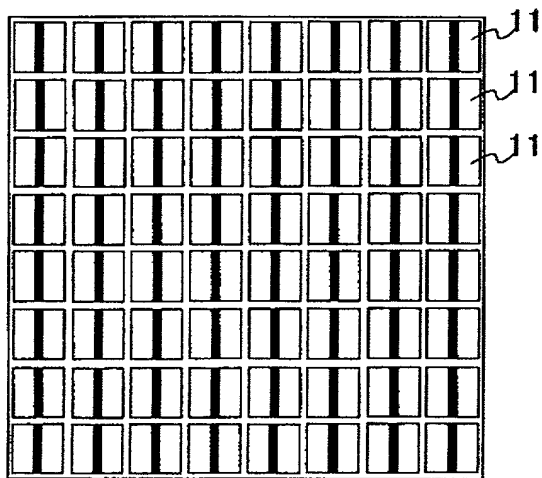


FIG. 16B





A diagram illustrating the geometry of light beam reflection and refraction. A horizontal line represents a surface 10. A vertical dashed line represents the normal L1. An incident beam L0 strikes the surface at an angle  $\theta$  to the normal. The reflected beam L2 strikes a surface 4 at an angle  $4\theta$  to the normal. A lens 50 is positioned to receive the reflected beam. A dashed line C1 represents the center of curvature, and a solid line C2 represents the optical axis. A point 11 is marked on the surface 10.

FIG. 18

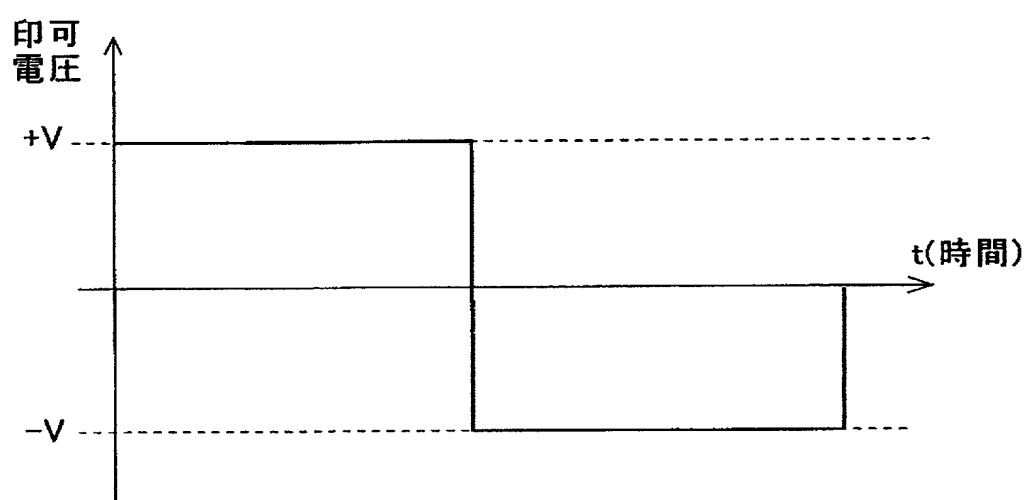


FIG. 19

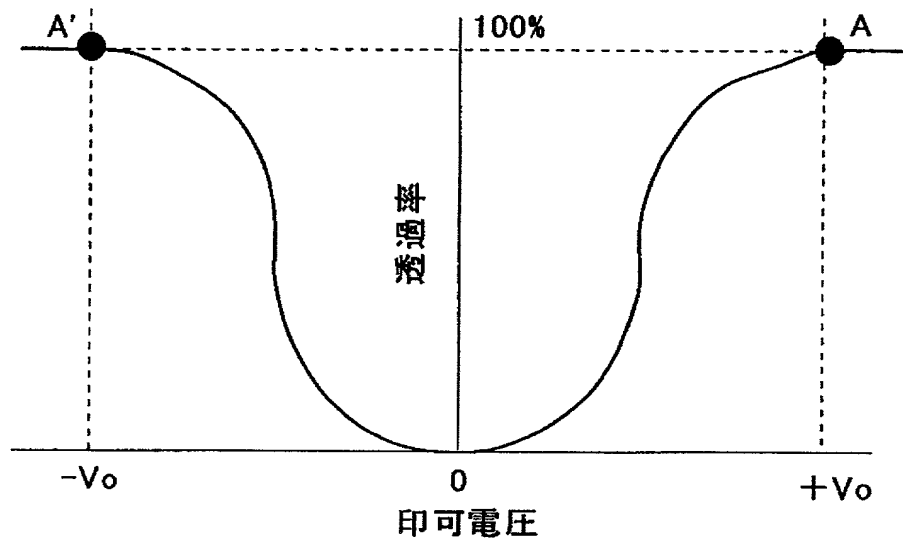


FIG. 20

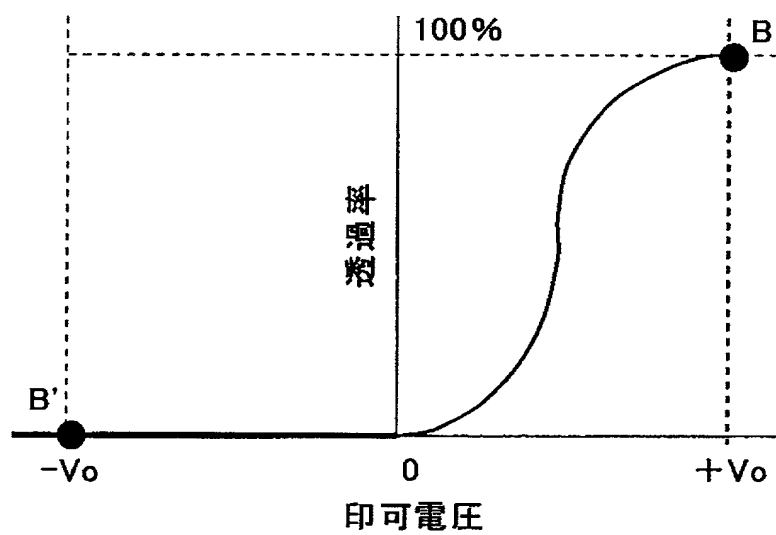


FIG. 21

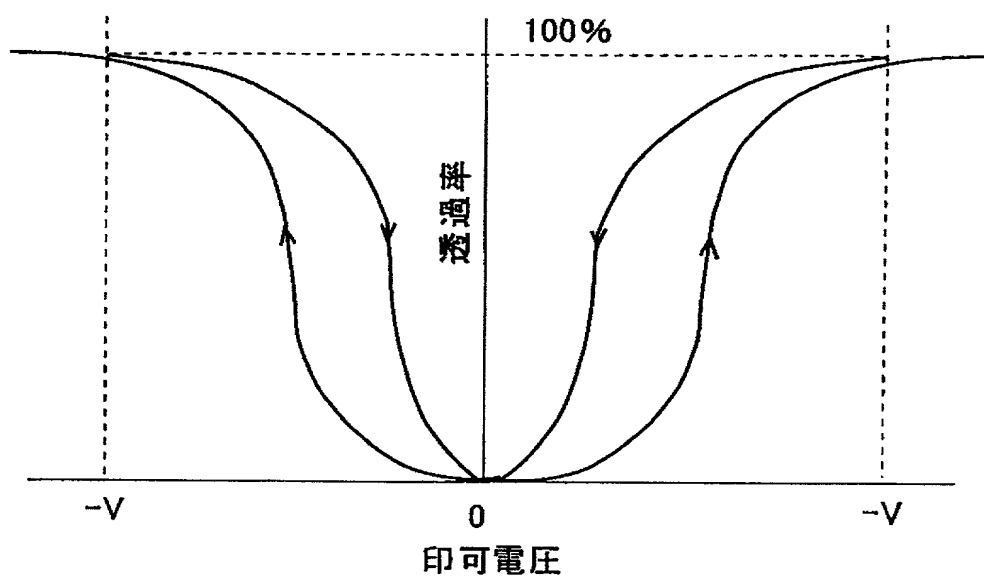


FIG. 22

